DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 293 773 SO 019 061

AUTHOR Barger, Harry D.; And Others
TITLE Indiana Studies: Hoosier History, Government, and People. Unit VI: Indiana, Today and Tomorrow.
INSTITUTION Indiana Council for Social Studies.
SPONS AGENCY Lilly Endowment, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.
PUB DATE 85
NOTE 72p.; For the other units in this series, see SO 019 056-060. For the accompanying Teacher's Guide, see SO 019 062.
PUB TYPE Guides - Classroom Use - Materials (For Learner) (051) -- Guides - Classroom Use - Guides (For Teachers) (052) -- Historical Materials (060)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Citizenship Education; Civil Rights; Global Approach; International Education; Legislation; Politics; Secondary Education; Social Studies; *State Government; *State History; *Taxes; World Affairs; *World Problems
IDENTIFIERS Equal Rights Amendment; *Indiana

ABSTRACT

Unit 6, the final unit in a series on Indiana state history designed to be taught in Indiana secondary schools, examines the position of Indiana in the nation and the world. Chapter 1 focuses on Indiana during the 1960s and 1970s. Indiana state government tackled the jobs of reapportionment, taxes, and the passage of stronger civil rights legislation. Governor Matthew Welsh retained the 1963 General Assembly in a special 40-day session to deal with finding new sources of revenue, and Lieutenant Governor Richard Ristine crossed party lines to break a tie vote in the Senate and pass a 2% retail sales tax and a 2% adjusted gross income tax. Ristine effectively ended his political career by this act. More support was provided for public education during the 1960s and 1970s. Chapter 2 discusses Indiana's fascination with party politics. Control of state license branches by the party in power and the patronage system of payments from state employees are examined. The activities of political parties are outlined. Civil rights, minority rights, and the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) are examined in the context of Indiana politics. Indiana Senator Birch Bayh led the efforts on ERA in the U.S. Senate. Indiana approved the amendment, but Bayh lost his Senate race to Dan Quayle. Revenue sharing and the question of whether Hoosiers are conservative are elucidated. Indiana's efforts to increase its world trade and Indiana's links with the world are the focus of chapter 4. (SM)

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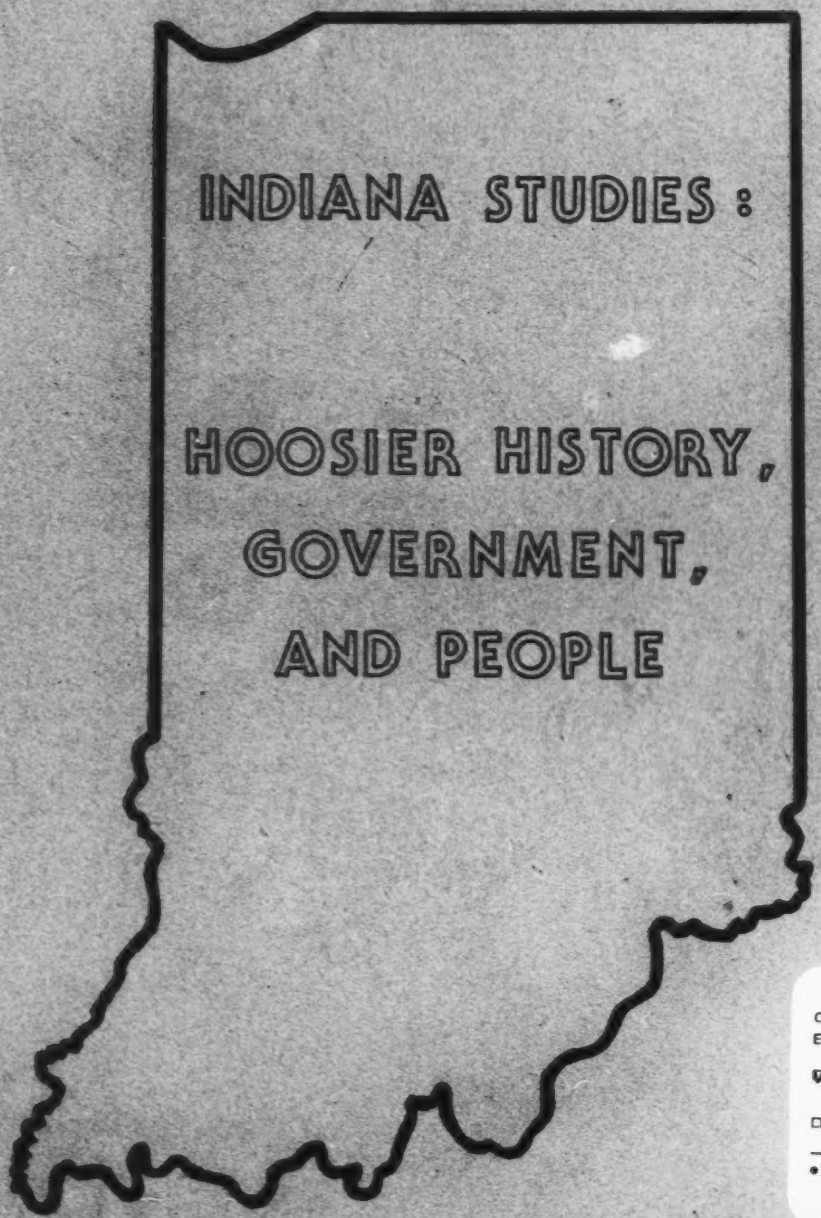
INDIANA STUDIES:

HOOSIER HISTORY, GOVERNMENT, AND PEOPLE



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UNIT VI · Indiana: Today and Tomorrow

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THIS BOOK WAS DEVELOPED WITH SUPPORT FROM THE LILLY ENDOWMENT, INC. TO THE INDIANA COUNCIL FOR THE SOCIAL STUDIES.

INDIANA STUDIES: HOOSIER HISTORY, GOVERNMENT, AND PEOPLE

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UNIT VI - INDIANA: TODAY AND TOMORROW

TIME LINE

1961-65 -- Matthew Welsh administration

1962 -- Birch Bayh wins U.S. Senate election over Homer Capehart; Senator Bayh represents Indiana 1963-1981.

1963 -- 2% sales tax legislation.

1965-69 -- Roger Branigan administration.

1967 -- Richard Lugar elected Mayor of Indianapolis.

-- Richard Hatcher wins Gary Mayor election, taking office in 1968.

1969-73 -- Edgar Whitcomb administration.

1969 -- State law provides for the establishment of a moetrpolitan plan of government in Marion County.

1970 -- The metropolitan plan of government, called UniGov, goes into effect in Marion County January 1.

-- Port of Indiana dedicated.

1971 -- Indianapolis City Council and Marion County Council merge (unite) to form 29-member City-County Council under UniGov July 1.

-- Richard Lugar elected to second term as Mayor of Indianapolis.

1972 -- U.S. Congress proposes ERA by necessary 2/3rds vote.

-- City-County Council takes office under UniGov system January 1.

1973-81 -- Otis Bowen administrations.

1973 -- Sales tax raised to 4%; property tax rates "frozen."

1976 -- Richard Lugar wins U.S. Senate election over Vance Hartke; Lugar's term began in 1977 with possible re-election in 1982.

1977 -- Indiana General Assembly ratifies ERA, although not implemented as of 1981 because still short of necessary 3/4ths of the states' approval (38 states needed).

1978 -- Senators Bayh and Lugar take opposing stands as U.S. Senate approves Panama Canal Treaties by necessary 2/3rds votes.

1979 -- Several women mayors elected in Indiana.

1980 -- 4th District Congressman Dan Quayle wins U.S. Senate election over Birch Bayh as part of Republican landslide; Senator Quayle serves from 1981-1987 with possible re-election in 1986.

1981 -- Robert Orr administration.

Unit VI - INDIANA HISTORY AND POLITICS

Chapter 1 - INDIANA AT MID-CENTURY

A "vocabulary list" for the 1960's and 1970's: space program, television, disasters, computers, inner-city, inflation, energy crisis, strikes, Viet Nam, Cold War, nuclear accident, equal rights, crime rate, sports craze, civil liberties, school crisis, environment, protests, assassination, consumer protection, suburbia. You can probably add others to the list. Life in Indiana during these years was not easy, but it was not dull. Hoosiers expected help from their state government as problems increased and grew more complex, but they did not like the expanding tax system that came with the help.

Indiana had four governors between 1961 and 1980, two Democrats and two Republicans. Two had been state legislators, which was becoming a year-around job. The General Assembly met more often and committees met between sessions to study problems and propose legislation. They asked for ideas from experts on university staffs and other professional consultants. They relied on studies made by their own Legislative Council, which researched possible legislation. The result was that hundreds of bills were proposed each session. In this section you will learn about just a few of these.

- What were the main concerns of Indiana government between 1960 and 1980?

Two tasks the state government faced in the early 1960's had been long delayed--reapportionment and taxes. The state elected its legislative and congressional representatives from districts with boundaries set in 1921. Population shifts in 40 years meant that the state's rural residents elected more representatives than their numbers warranted. Almost two-thirds of Indiana's 1960 population lived in urban areas, but elections were based on the half-urban, half-rural Indiana of 1920. City residents needed legislative action to solve growing problems, but they usually could not get it.

The Legislature was already in session when Democrat Matthew E. Welsh became the forty-first governor with only 50.4% of the vote. The former Vincennes lawyer and state legislator faced a Republican House and a Democratic Senate. The new governor's message to the General Assembly contained the strongest stand for civil rights legislation ever made by an Indiana chief executive. He asked for an effective civil rights commission that could enforce equal rights in employment and for a stronger public accommodations law (for hotels, restaurants, and theaters). The two were combined into one civil rights law. It created a Civil Rights Commission, but only gave it powers to investigate discrimination.

The Legislature passed a deficit budget (one which authorized more spending than expected tax receipts could pay for). The task of finding new tax sources was put off again as it was in 1933. Governor Welsh did get legislation to reorganize some departments and authorize an Indiana Port

Commission. The Port Commission was to plan, finance, and build on Lake Michigan a deepwater harbor that ships from the Saint Lawrence Seaway could use. The proposed site was near the Toll Road, built during the 1950's. Conservation groups such as the Save-the-Dunes Council wanted to preserve the lakeshore from industrial development. However, Bethlehem Steel Corporation announced it would build a quarter-billion dollar plant at the port site.

The 1963 General Assembly had a long session. The United States Supreme Court had ruled in 1962 that federal courts would reapportion the states if they continued to postpone action. The Legislature provided new House districts with more equal populations, but Senate districts were still based on county lines. Legislators would be elected in 1964 from the new districts, and they would also face the voters' reactions to decisions they made about taxes.

Finding the answers to difficult financial problems was not easy. When the regular session ended with the problems still unsolved, Governor Welsh kept the legislators at the task for another 40-day special session. A new tax plan finally passed when Lieutenant Governor Richard Ristine broke a tie vote in the Senate. Ristine courageously crossed party lines and ended his dream of becoming governor. A 2% retail sales tax was enacted in addition to a 2% adjusted gross income tax.

In the same session the Legislature had passed two other laws which reflected growing concerns. The Civil Rights Com-

mission was given the power to issue orders, enforceable by the courts, if it found discrimination in employment, public accommodations, and education. The bill passed by large majorities. In contrast, two years earlier a much weaker law had almost been defeated. Indiana was the only midwestern state in 1963 which had enforceable civil rights laws in three problem areas. The state did not entirely escape the racial unrest that broke out in cities across the country during the 1960's, but it experienced much less violence than its neighbors.

Hoosiers were also concerned about job training for students who did not go on to college after high school. The 1963 Legislature established the Indiana Vocational Technical College with thirteen boards operating facilities in every region of the state. Students called it "Ivy Tech."

President Lyndon Johnson led a national Democratic victory and Democrat Roger Branigan, a Lafayette lawyer who had never held an office before, was elected with the highest percentage of the state vote for governor since 1834. The 1963 tax package had made Indiana financially secure.

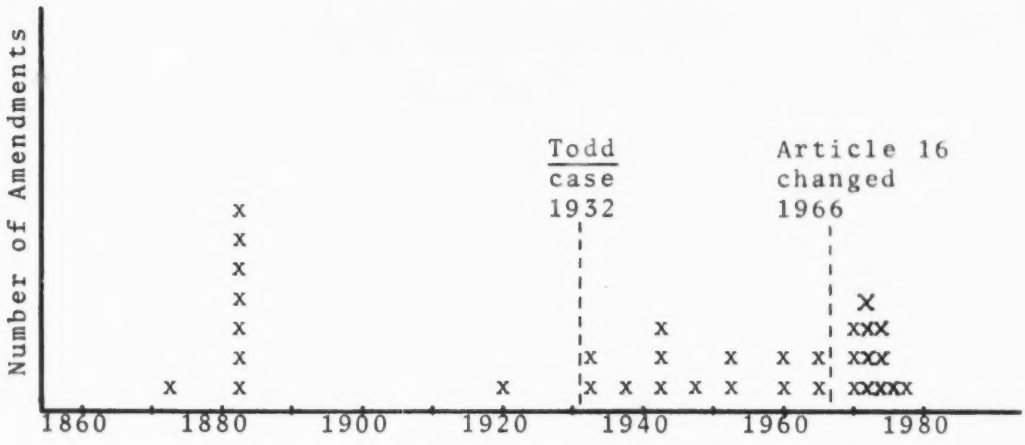
The 1965 Legislature met during a prosperous year for Indiana and provided increased support for public education. It helped pay for kindergartens for the first time. Construction on the Lake Michigan port began with a 20 million dollar appropriation. The Assembly also reorganized state

conservation agencies into a new Department of Natural Resources. It gave more money to the new Department of Commerce which, under the Lieutenant Governor's direction, was to attract more industry and tourists to Indiana. Labor union leaders achieved their main legislative goal when the right-to-work law was repealed.

This Legislature also had to work out another reapportionment plan. The Federal District Court had said that both houses had to be elected from equal population districts. It turned down the Assembly's first attempt to both achieve this directive and follow the Indiana Constitution. Governor Branigan called a special session, and the legislators devised four different plans for each house. The second-choice Senate plan and the third-choice House plan were approved. Representatives from the eight largest counties (Marion, Lake, Allen, Saint Joseph, Vanderburg, Madison, Delaware, and Elkhart) could combine for a majority vote in the next legislature.

Voters in 1966 approved changing the Constitution's Article 10 so that the legislature could exclude personal property, such as furniture, automobiles, and boats, from assessment and charge an excise tax on automobiles instead. They also voted to make the Constitution easier to amend in the future. Additional amendments could now be proposed in the General Assembly even though others had not completed the process of approval by a succeeding legislature and the voters. As a result, twelve changes were made in the 1970's.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS



CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS IN THE 1970's

Date and Amended Article	Amendment Provided:	Effect of Change:
1970 (1) Article 6, Section 1	Four-year terms for the secretary of state, auditor, and treasurer (limited to two terms).	Same terms as other officials, but elected in different years.
1970 (2) Article 4, Sections 9 and 29	General Assembly could set length and frequency of sessions.	1971 Assembly set annual sessions; 1973 provided November organization, recess until January; 61-day sessions in odd-numbered years, 40 days in even years.
1970 (3) Article 7	Governor appoints Supreme Court and Court of Appeals judges for two-year terms; at next elections, voters approve or reject them for further 10-year terms.	Judges no longer selected by parties and voters; justice of the peace office omitted in new wording, General Assembly eliminated the office in 1975.

Date and Amended Article	Amendment Provided:	Effect of Change:
1972 (4) Article 5, Section 1	Governor can serve eight years in any twelve.	Governor can succeed himself.
1972 (5) Article 5, Section 14	Governor given seven days to sign or veto bills; if Assembly is not in session, a vetoed bill is returned their next meeting and a majority vote in both houses can override the veto.	No more "pocket vetoes."
1972 (6) Article 5, Section 19	General Assembly could decide how its vacancies would be filled--governor previously had to call special session to do this.	1973 law allows precinct committeemen (of same party and district as previous seat-holder) to name new legislator.
1972 (7) Article 8, Section 8	General Assembly could decide on selection, term, pay, and duties of state school superintendent (previously elected by voters).	1973 Assembly decided the governor could appoint superintendent to serve from March, 1975 to January, 1977; 1974 law set an election for a four-year term.
1974 (8) Article 4, Section 19	Codification (rearranging or consolidating to make more understandable) of laws excused from provision that all legislative acts must include in their titles only one subject.	Previous wording of this section had led to lawsuits; after this amendment, the Assembly has enacted several codes--example: 1976 penal code included all the laws dealing with punishments for crime,

Date and Amended Article	Amendment Provided:	Effect of Change:
		including a new one providing determinate (definite) sentences.
1974 (9) Article 5, Sections 4 and 5	Lieutenant Governor candidates are paired on ballot with Governor candidates.	Voters can no longer elect state's two top executives from different parties.
1974 (10) Article 12	Militia composed of all persons over the age of 17.	Word "male" was removed; Indiana ratified Equal Rights Amendment in 1977; 1980 Assembly removed word "male" from the law setting requirements for the uniformed militia.
1976 (11) Article 2	Every citizen eighteen or older living in a precinct 30 days may vote there.	Age limit conforms to Federal Constitution. Residency requirement responded to population mobility (over 40% of the Hoosiers in 1970 lived in a different house than in 1965).
1978 (12) Article 5, Section 10	Replacing Governor and Lieutenant Governor when necessary.	House Speaker and Senate President pro tem can ask Supreme Court to decide if Governor is unable to fulfill his duties; if both offices are vacant, General Assembly elects someone from same party.

- Voters made important changes when they approved these amendments. Which amendments provide for each of the following: longer terms for state officials? increasing the General Assembly's power? increasing the governor's powers? giving citizens more rights?

- Which gained the most power, the executive or the legislature?

School enrollments and costs rose sharply in the 1960's, and local systems asked for more state aid. The 1967 Legislature increased the amount of state funds for education and provided that 8% of both income and sales taxes would be returned to the county where they had been collected.

The Republicans regained the governor's office in 1968 when Secretary of State Edgar Whitcomb was elected. During his administration the gas tax was increased to fund highway development and "Ivy Tech" received additional funding.

The Port of Indiana was dedicated in 1970. Another port, this one on the Ohio River, was being studied. Southern Indiana had two new Ohio River bridges dedicated in 1966--the Matthew E. Welsh Bridge at Mauckport and the Lincoln Trails Bridge at Cannelton. Indiana's interstate highway system was also changing traveling patterns.

The 1970 Federal Census meant another reapportionment effort. The 1971 General Assembly redrew congressional and state legislative districts. Parts of the assembly districts had to be redone the next session. The 1972 plan resulted in 50 single-member Senate districts, but the House had 7 three-member districts, 13 two-member units, and 53 single-member

districts. The rest of the 1970's' legislators were elected under this plan.

Otis R. Bowen, a Bremen physician, came to the governor's office in 1972 after three terms as Speaker of the House. He defeated former Governor Welsh in a race between two men who were both experienced legislators before running for governor. Perhaps their past experience explains why Indiana's tax structure was reshaped during both their administrations. The 1973 changes raised the sales tax to 4% but excluded food and prescription drugs. Corporate taxes were also raised, but the legislation with the most impact "froze" property taxes. This meant that no taxing unit could raise the rates they were using. The new laws also refunded 20% of each property owner's tax bill, but it authorized counties to adopt local income taxes if they wanted to spend more.

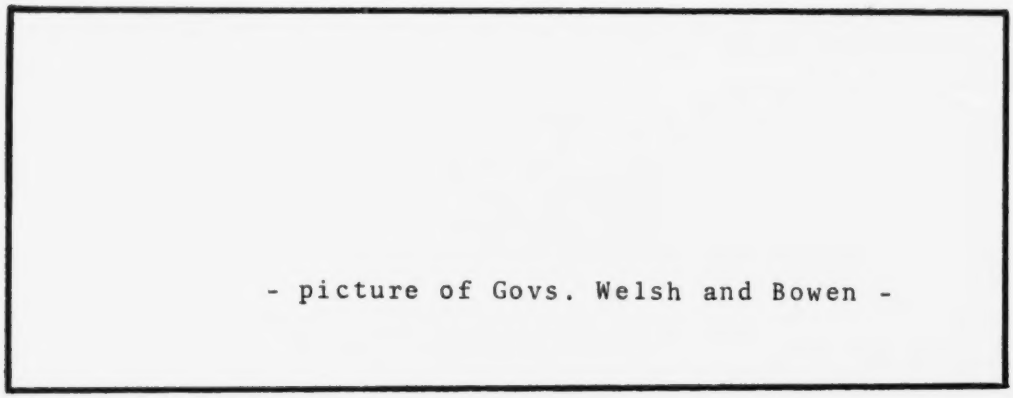
Governor Bowen was the first governor under the 1851 Constitution to serve two full consecutive terms. During his second term further controls on property taxes and special tax relief laws for elderly and low-income people were passed. Some of the other bills he signed into law during his eight years gave collective bargaining rights to teachers and some other government employees, increased state support for public education, and reinstated the direct primary. This gave back to the voters the job they had in the progressive period, that of choosing party nominees for governor, lieutenant governor, and United States senator.

You can get some idea of the kinds of laws that were

enacted in Indiana in the Bowen years by looking at a few of the 227 laws that were passed by the 1980 General Assembly. H1084--provides that a school administrator may search a student's locker; S441--allows the state to invest in notes of the Chrysler Corporation under certain provisions; H1386--provides for an additional possible verdict of "guilty, but mentally ill" in criminal trials; S185--creates a Domestic Violence Prevention and Treatment Council; S87--includes hazardous wastes as a regulated area under the Environmental Board; H1229--changes the per gallon gasoline tax to an ad valorem system (the tax is a percentage of the gallon price and would rise as gasoline prices rose), increases truck and motorcycle registration fees, and allots 1% of the total sales tax collected to mass transit. Indiana state government reaches into the lives of every citizen!

Chapter Checkpoint

1. List the main topics that concerned Indiana government in the 1960's and 1970's.
2. How many of these were also concerns of the previous periods you have learned about in this book?
3. Your local newspaper reports issues and votes during each legislative session. Find a summary of these for the latest General Assembly. How many of the topics on your list appear? Are there completely new ones? Why do you think this is?



4. What did these Indiana governors have in common?

Unit VI
Chapter 2 - HOOSIER PARTIES AND POLITICS
Section 1 - Political Parties

Indiana is known nationwide for "Hoosier hysteria"--the passionate love of basketball. What is less well-known nowadays is that at one time Indiana politics had just as great a hold on many Hoosier citizens. Because Indiana used to hold its elections earlier than November, many national politicians looked at Indiana's results as a prediction of how the general election would turn out. Therefore, much national interest and money would come into Indiana in order to get a favorable early result. Also, Indiana has often been considered a fairly "even" state, with the Republicans being dominant for a time and then the Democrats coming into power. Admittedly this seems to be changing, since there hasn't been a Democrat governor since 1968, and with the 1980 election Indiana lost its last Democrat U.S. Senator--Birch Bayh. But still the Indiana Congressional delegation has six Democrats compared to five Republicans. And if one checks many of the larger cities, Democrats still continue as the mayors.

There are other ways of measuring Indiana's fascination with party politics. In the past, many important leaders in the national Democrat and Republican parties have come from Indiana. Will Hays of Crawfordsville was National Chairman for the 1920 Harding campaign, and Hays later became Postmaster General. Several Vice-Presidents have come from Indiana, including Thomas R. Marshall (D) with Woodrow Wilson (1912-1920) and Schuyler Colfax (R) with Ulysses Grant (1869-1873). In more recent times, Wendell Willkie of Elwood put up a strong challenge against Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 1940 Presidential Race. Another Hoosier

politician whom F.D.R. feared was Paul McNutt, the Depression Governor. McNutt was appointed Governor of the Philippines partially to prevent him from being a serious rival at the 1940 Democratic National Convention.

Finally, people who first come to Indiana are shocked by the rather tight control political parties have over the license branches and state employee hiring. In Indiana when a person goes to buy license plates for his car, he automatically makes a slight contribution to the party in power, for it is the victorious political party that runs the license branch. There has often been talk at the state legislature about having the party in power reveal just how much money is made in the license branch, but somehow that bill never quite gets passed. Many state employees must make a patronage payment in order to continue in their work, although there have been reforms in this area. Defenders of the patronage system simply say that this is the only effective way of getting broad support for th two-party political system. It is also a way of ensuring loyalty from the state employees, who will have a direct interest in who wins the next election.

No matter how one may feel about it, the party control of the license branches and patronage payments from state employees do keep the party in power stronger and, in turn, whet the appetite of the party out of power. One would probably be fooling himself to think that only the Republican party favors patronage and party control of license branches since they are now the dominant party. In fairness, one must remember that the "two percent" club was started by Democrat Paul V. McNutt, and that many Democrats have also benefitted from the times their party controlled the license branch offices.

There are even more direct ways of measuring Hoosier participation

in politics. Indiana politicians are known for running "grass roots" campaigns with plenty of volunteers handing out tons of leaflets and hammering in hundreds of yard signs. County fairs and Fourth of July parades always have smiling candidates handing out fingernail files, government leaflets, Indiana road maps, balloons, bumperstickers, combs, and brochures. Throughout July, August and September, dedicated party workers trudge through neighborhoods, up and down apartment stairs, and into countless trailer courts to register voters. From their efforts, hundreds of lists are made, fed into computers, and studied for future use in sending out mailings of postcards, letters, and brochures. Other lists are used in phone-calling jobs by volunteers who operate from "phone banks" in party headquarters. All the while, the candidate and members of his family keep showing up at every available fish fry, barbecue, parade, high school football game, factory gate, church gathering, union picnic, and shopping center. Their main objective is to meet as many voters as possible and leave a favorable impression with them. Undoubtedly, much of this feverish activity goes on in other states, but many observers feel that Indiana has its own particular way of showing that political party work is still not just "a spectator sport." Fairly high voter turnout in Indiana further bears out that most Hoosiers still do think it is important to "get involved" and to "get out and vote on Election Day."

Now that it is clear Hoosiers do like to take an active part in politics, two questions remain: (1) Just what do political parties do? (2) How does the average citizen get involved in political party work?

What Do Political Parties Do?

Political parties try to select the very strongest candidates who can win elections over and over again. In order to help these candidates

win, political parties must be organized well enough to raise money, recruit enough enthusiastic volunteers, prepare a platform that will attract the majority of the voters, and then work hard to get out the vote on Election Day.

First, selection of candidates may take place in a variety of ways. In a local election, a group of party leaders, perhaps precinct committeemen and women, and the local county chairman attempt to persuade likely candidates to run for office. Contrary to public opinion, it is difficult to persuade someone to give up his or her free time, family, and social interests and expose themselves to public view and criticism. Often those persons who do choose to run have done so only after someone else asked them to.

For someone to become an official candidate, the person must file in the county courthouse for local races and in the state capitol for state representative races. Next, the candidate must run in a primary election, usually held the first Tuesday in May. He runs only against other persons from his own party who want the same office, and the only persons who are eligible to vote for him are those from the same party. So when the voter comes to the polls, he is asked what party he considers himself a member of. This is known as a closed primary--closed to anyone but a party member.

The Democratic and Republican primaries, essentially two separate elections by declared party members, have been growing in importance in Indiana for the last few years. That is because Indiana voters now choose their candidates for governor, lieutenant-governor, and U.S. Senator in the statewide primary elections. Some critics argue that a statewide election is too costly for the average person, and that the statewide

primary is making it easier for wealthy candidates to secure a place on the state ticket. Defenders of the statewide primary argue that it is more democratic, giving more party members a chance to select candidates. They argue that the primary takes important elections away from the convention which might be controlled by a few powerful interests or "bosses."

The State Convention System

Delegates run for election in the May primary. Those who win are allowed to take part in the state convention held in the Indianapolis Convention Center in June. Both the Republicans and Democrats meet in the same week, but on different days, to save on costs of renting the Convention Center.

During the state convention, delegates attend district meetings where they may elect any persons to serve as national delegates if it is a presidential year. In 1984, the Democratic and Republican state delegates will elect national delegates.

But the most important job of the state delegates is to nominate the major candidates who are selected by the convention system. These include Secretary of State, Attorney General, Auditor, Treasurer, Clerk of the Supreme Court, and Reporter. The nomination process includes official nominating speeches, voting on voting machines lined up near the sides of the convention floor, and acceptance speeches by the winners. There is usually a call for unity among the winners and losers as the party concentrates on the next big election--in November.

Besides the official business of the convention, there are many social activities that most delegates enjoy. This means many get-acquainted parties thrown for the delegates by hopeful candidates. Once

those parties are over and the voting takes place on the convention floor, the office of delegate, like Cinderella's riding coach, vanishes. All the glamour is gone, and the tired delegate trudges home to get ready for more local political work.

How Does the Average Citizen Get Involved in Political Party Work?

Many young people have started their political work by helping a candidate distribute literature in their own neighborhood. With an adult supervisor, a group of young people can cover a large portion of a city by knocking on every door and leaving some campaign material. This is called "a literature drop" or "blitzing a neighborhood." Once a young person has shown himself to be reliable in this work, he or she will be given many more responsibilities. These include some of the following:

1. Addressing envelopes for bulk-mailing to areas where a literature drop would not be practical.
2. After training, working in "telephone banks." A telephone bank is nothing more than a group of about ten telephones. All the information needed for calling prospective voters is given to the callers. Callers work using a carefully prepared script designed to determine whether the person called is going to vote for a particular candidate. Highly skilled telephone callers are very valuable to a candidate. Polite and determined young people do this kind of political work in many campaigns in Indiana.
3. Putting up "yard signs." This is usually a fun-filled activity as a group of workers scurry about town, opening the

back of a station wagon, pulling out a sign, and pounding it in the lawn of a willing adult homeowner. Yard signs are never to be put where a homeowner protests. Besides putting up yard signs, volunteers also put up signs near all the polling places on Election Eve. That means a lot of hammering late at night to pound in hundreds of political signs. Again, many political campaigns in Indiana depend on young persons to help get this important job done.

When a volunteer reaches the age of 18, he or she becomes even more useful to the candidate and the political party. After getting himself registered to vote at party headquarters, the volunteer can now choose to become a voter registrar. How does he or she do that?

1. Make known his wishes to the campaign coordinator or political party worker at headquarters.
2. Get permission from the county chairman of his party (Very Important!).
3. With the permission slip signed by the county chairman, go to the voter registration office in the county courthouse.
4. Receive a packet of voter registration forms and cards, take an oath (really!) to carry out his duties faithfully, and listen carefully to instructions from the voter registration officer.

Now the young <u>deputy registrar</u> is ready to take part in some of the most rewarding of all political work--registering others so that they can vote.

Usually political parties and candidates develop voter registration drives. These drives need dozens of registrars who know how to follow

instructions. The first thing that happens is a polling of a neighborhood. Polling means going door-to-door and asking residents their name, their political party preference, and their feelings about particular candidates. Almost all people who answer the door are friendly and will answer most questions readily. Everyone, of course, has the right to refuse information, but the poll worker knows that he or she does have the right by law to ask the questions. Once the polling is done, the lists of names and addresses and party preferences are taken back to party or campaign headquarters. Here they are checked by another set of volunteers to see if any of the residents need to be registered. This is where the deputy registrar comes in. A list of residents who are likely to vote for your candidate or party is given to the deputy registrar.

The deputy registrar uses this list to locate interested potential voters, register them, and then return the proper registration forms to the voter registration office in the courthouse. The deputy registrar will have the satisfaction in knowing that his or her personal effort made it possible for many people to exercise the privilege of voting. It may very well be that if the deputy registrar had not taken the time or trouble to register voters, those votes might never have been cast. It is literally true that many adults vote only because some young deputy registrar made the effort to knock on their doors. There is hardly a better way of being useful to a political party and to the American system of giving every one who wants it a chance to cast his vote.

When all the hard work of polling and registering is finished, and all the campaign literature has been distributed or mailed, then the dedicated party worker makes the one last great effort: Election Day.

There are many duties to get finished before 6 o'clock in the evening when the polls close. Some workers stand at the polls handing out last-minute reminders of "who to vote for." Others drive elderly persons to the polls. Some work at headquarters answering phones and finding out where more workers, more drivers, more anything is needed. Others are preparing news releases for the expected results at the end of the day. All the hard work and excitement of Election Day culminate in "going to see the results down at headquarters on election night." Finally, if the volunteers have any strength left, they can celebrate with an election victory party--that is, if there is a victory to celebrate. Usually there is some celebration, some sharing of human emotions. For those who have been through an election all the way, that last evening of a campaign is exciting--win or lose. As in most other competition, winning is always better. But learning how to win or lose in the world of politics is something young people shouldn't pass up without giving it a chance. Often time spent working in a political campaign is just the start a person needs to launch his or her own career--whether in the local headquarters, the state capitol, or in Washington, D.C.

Activities

1. Make a list of the following and put in the political party of the officeholder.

	Name(s)	Political Party
Indiana's two U.S. Senators		
Your Congressman or woman		
Your State Senator		
Your State Representative		
Your Mayor		
Your Councilman		

2. Prepare an interview of a local office holder. In your interview try to find out how the officeholder first got into politics, why he or she chose to identify with the party they now belong to, and what specific accomplishments and failures they feel they have experienced. Once you have determined about ten good questions, arrange for an interview. You should ask whether or not the officeholder would object to having the interview taped. Be sure to thank the person for the time given to you.

3. During an election arrange to work in a local candidate's campaign for not less than two hours. Do this under your teacher's supervision. Explain to the campaign staff that you are willing to devote two hours of work as a class requirement. Any hours that you volunteer beyond that are on your own.

4. Be prepare to define all of the following:

deputy registrar
yard sign
primary election
phone bank
polling a neighborhood
general election
patronage
registering
literature drop
nominating convention

Unit VI
Chapter 2
Section 2 - Local and County Government

How does government affect you? Do you see government in action every day? How about on your way to school? Where does government start, and does it ever end? You will find the answers to these questions in this section.

The county is the basic administrative unit of the General Assembly for state laws or regulations. This has traditionally been true because the lack of good transportation and communication systems in earlier years made it easier to carry out the state's business locally. Indiana's county seats are approximately 30 miles apart. This was purposely planned to insure that all people could go to their county seats and come back home in one day, when horses and wagons were the methods of travel.

One of the reasons why county government is an advantage is that the Indiana General Assembly passed many laws called "special legislation." That means these laws may apply only to a certain county, city, township, or school corporation, and not to the entire state.

What is Home Rule?

You may have heard comments about "home rule" in government from your parents. County officials are bound by state law to carry out specific duties. They cannot make any decisions not spelled out by the law. These written laws give

our leaders guidelines they must follow to insure that the interpretation of the laws is fair to all of us. Home rule means that officials can make more flexible legal decisions on laws. This can be important if local leaders need to make decisions without waiting for the state government.

Home rule is another way of saying, "We'll take care of our own business." Do you think "home rule" would be a good thing to have? Can you think of ways in which it might not be good?

The basic units of local government are the county, townships, towns, and cities. The following chart identifies these units of government and lists their principal duties.

PRINCIPAL LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Level of Government:	County	Township	Town	City
Duties:	1. county law enforcement. 2. maintain county roads. 3. operate county institutions. 4. collect taxes. 5. keep records of births, deaths, etc. 6. run county elections. 7. operate courts. 8. administer public welfare. 9. provide emergency medical services. 10. provide land fill (solid waste disposal).	A. Civil Township 1. finance and administer welfare programs. 2. assess real estate and personal property taxes. 3. operate volunteer fire department. B. School Township - finance and run public school systems.	A. Civil Town 1. maintain streets. 2. provide police and fire protection. B. School Town (corporation) - run town school systems.	A. Civil City 1. maintain streets. 2. provide police and fire protection. 3. traffic control. 4. sewage disposal. B. School City (corporation) - run schools.
Legislative Body:	County Council	Town Advisory Board	Board of Town Trustees	A. City Council B. Board of School Trustees; may be 1. elected by public. 2. appointed by Mayor. 3. appointed by City Council
Chief Officer(s):	Board of County Commissioners	Township Trustee	A. Board of Town Trustees B. Board of School Trustees (appointed)	A. Mayor B. Superintendent of Schools

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In the chart above, do you see some overlapping of duties or function? Do you see where some officers have similar jobs? Can some of these overlapping jobs be combined? Would this lead to more efficient government? Would this, in turn, help government to be less expensive to run and therefore require less tax money? You should think about these issues. In a few years you may be in a position to help solve some of these problems.

County officials are elected to four-year terms. Perhaps you know someone who has been a candidate for one of the following county offices:

1. Clerk of the Circuit Court
2. Auditor
3. Recorder
4. Treasurer
5. Sheriff
6. Coroner
7. Surveyor

For a clearer understanding of the duties of the above elected officials, refer to the listing below. It indicates the major role each individual plays in the government of each of Indiana's 92 counties.

DUTIES OF ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

Clerk of Circuit Court

1. attends or is represented at all Circuit Court sessions.
2. files and records all court business.
3. supervises county elections.
4. receives papers filed by candidates for public office.
5. issues licenses for marriage, hunting and fishing, medical, dental, optometry.

Continued...

Auditor

1. chief bookkeeper; keeps financial records of county business.
2. lists overdue taxes of property holders.

Recorder

1. records real estate deeds, mortgages, liens.
2. records articles of incorporation for businesses, oil and gas leases, armed services discharges.

Treasurer

1. collects and manages county tax monies and other funds.
2. disburses (distributes) these funds when needed for county expenses.
3. collects property taxes from residents.

Sheriff

1. enforces law in the county.
2. maintains county jail; supervises prisoners.
3. serves warrants and subpoenas for county courts.

Coroner

1. determines cause of death in violent, accidental, or unexplained circumstance.
2. may perform sheriff's duties if sheriff is disabled or disqualified from office.
3. need not be a physician to perform duties. If an autopsy must be performed, then a licensed physician must be retained.

Surveyor

1. surveys and keeps records of all land sections in the county.
2. oversees engineering in the construction of drains, ditches, culverts, bridges, and highways.

After studying the chart on the principal local governmental units and the list of the main duties of elected county officials, write a one- or two-paragraph summary on

how you may be directly affected by government regulation. For example, consider driving a car to school; buying a fishing license; a road crew that tears up the street or road in front of your driveway. Also, who would you contact in the case of the road crew?

City Government

Cities are growing. More people are living in cities than on farms. Geographers call this fact a "shift from rural to urban living." This shift has been caused by the change from an agricultural to an industrial society in America. Do you live on a farm or in the city? Would you like to live in the suburbs or in the country? Both places have their good and bad points.

Let's turn our attention to city living. You'll find special problems in urban (city) living. Air pollution, housing, public welfare, crime, sewage disposal, water supply, and trash removal are some of the special problems that require special solutions. A good system of government is one that tries to improve living conditions for the people.

The above problems are pressing, immediate problems. Using home rule could eliminate the delays caused by lengthy legislative sessions in the General Assembly. One reason some cities turn to Federal grant-in-aid programs is that this step bypasses the state legislature. Regulation of the salary of city officials is about the only home rule that

Indiana cities have at this time. The state determines what taxes cities may levy (assess), the structure of city government, and the government services performed.

As mentioned earlier, special legislation is passed by the General Assembly to help specific counties or cities with specific problems. This practice became so burdensome that the idea of a class size for cities was developed. Cities are "classed" so that the General Assembly may pass legislation aimed at solving problems that might be peculiar to cities of a certain size. This idea eliminated the passage of too much special legislation intended to help only individual cities. The following table gives Indiana's classification of cities:

Class	Population
first	250,000 and over*
second	35,000 - 250,000
third	20,000 - 35,000
fourth	10,000 - 20,000
fifth	1,500 - 10,000

*Indianapolis is Indiana's only first-class city.

Towns of less than 1,500 persons are usually unincorporated--that is, they do not have enough people to become chartered as a city. However, many towns in Indiana do have more than 1,500 residents but do not want to incorporate into city status. They are fearful that the higher costs of local city government might raise their taxes.

The following chart shows the principal duties of the major offices of city government. Look for any overlapping

PRINCIPAL CITY GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Level of Government:	The Common (City) Council	Office of the Mayor	Office of City Clerk	Office of City Controller (or Clerk-Treasurer)
Duties:	1. set salaries of elected city officials. 2. regulate industries and manufacturing plants. 3. pass city ordinances 4. pass zoning regulations and building codes. 5. assess city taxes. 6. regulate and license local taxi services. 7. provide health department restaurant inspections. 8. oversee and inspect utility services.	1. sees that all city laws and ordinances are carried out. 2. may veto laws and ordinances proposed by Council (Council can override Mayor's veto with two-thirds vote). 3. has ceremonial duties--issues proclamations, hosts visiting dignitaries.	1. maintain records of City Council proceedings. 2. keep records of city documents. 3. keep the city seal.	1. audit city departments. 2. issue all city licenses. 3. direct distribution of city finances.
Legislative Body:	City Council 1. elected members may be "at large." 2. elected members may be from districts in the city. 3. number from 5 to 9, depending on city size. 4. four-year terms.	- works with City Council.	- works with City Council and Mayor.	- works under supervision of Mayor's office.
Chief Officer(s):	President of City Council 1. Council member in Class 1 & 2 cities. 2. Mayor may serve as President in Class 3, 4, & 5 cities.	Mayor 1. may have deputy mayor, advisors. 2. elected to four-year term.	City Clerk - usually elected.	City Controller or clerk-treasurer) 1. usually appointed in large cities. 2. elected in Class 3, 4, & 5 cities.

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OTHER MAJOR DEPARTMENTS

City Plan Commission	Department of Public Works	Board of Public Safety
1. develop long-range plans for orderly growth and development of urban areas.	1. repair and maintain city property.	1. operate fire and police departments.
2. develop surveys, maps, plans.	2. plan and construct sewers, streets, bridges, etc.	2. perform building inspections.
	3. operate water filtration plants, garbage disposal, sewage treatment plants, etc.	3. regulate public market places.

of duties. Do you think some departments could be combined? Do some city officials do the same kinds of things?

Unigov: "United Government" of "Unique Government"?

You have read about both county and city governments. The charts on the units of these governmental structures have given you some idea about who does what. What if you had to memorize all that for a test? Isn't there a better way? Couldn't if be simplified?

The 1969 Indiana Legislature authorized the concept of "Unigov" to take effect January 1, 1970. It consolidated (joined) the City of Indianapolis and Marion County into a single municipal government, thus simplifying government procedures. Suth the following organization chart which lists officers and departments of Unigov. Notice the asterisked items below the chart, too.

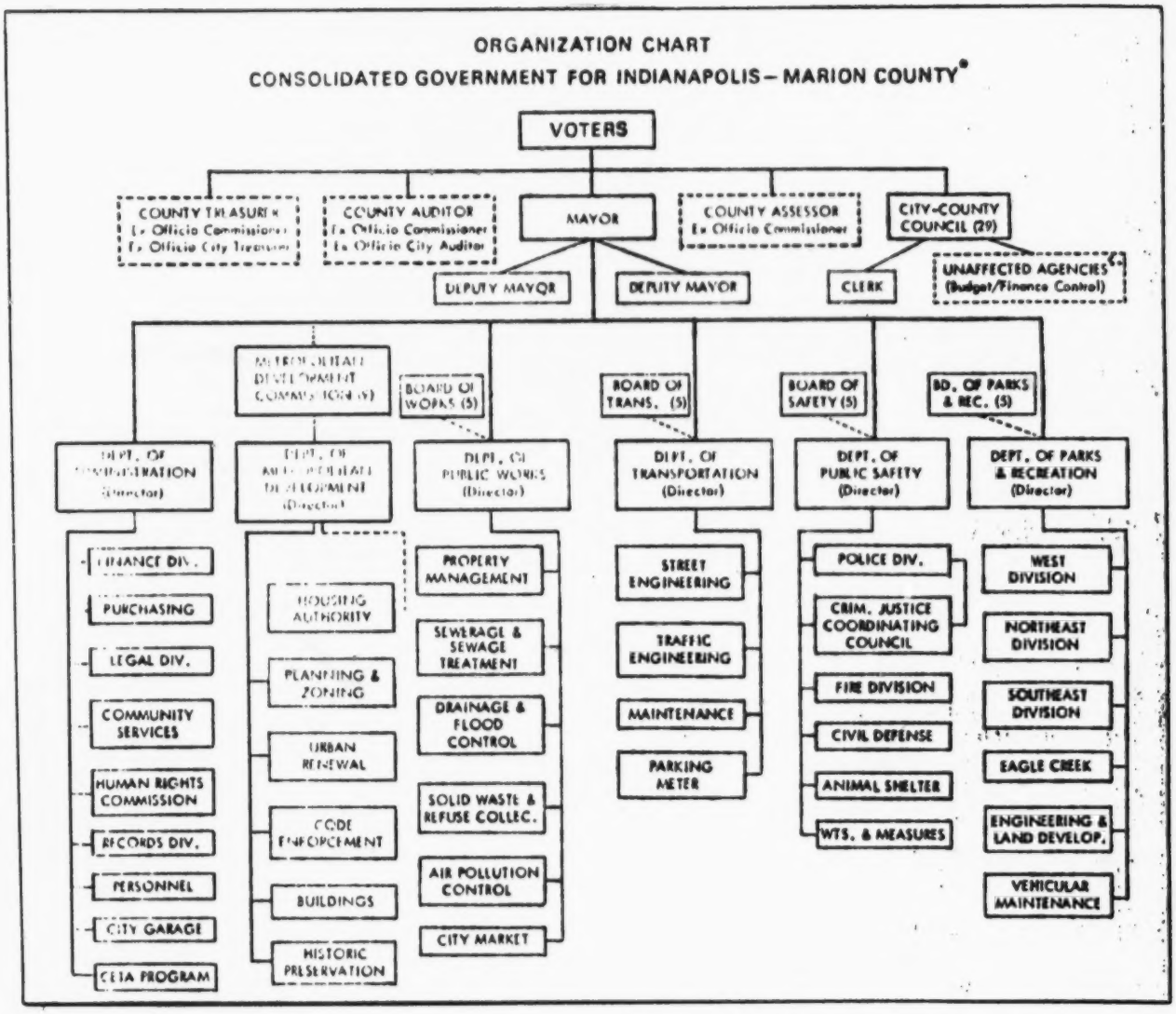


*Chart does not list various county offices, such as sheriff, recorder, assessor, coroner, clerk of circuit court or prosecuting attorney, which are not affected by consolidated city legislation.

**Council review budgets of all municipal operating departments and corporations including otherwise unaffected bodies such as Airport Authority, Health and Hospital Corporation, Welfare Department, Library Board, and Public Transportation Corporation.

The Unigov plan does not eliminate all snags to efficient government. However, it does cut down on a great deal of the overlapping of departments and boards, and their functions.

The Mayor has two deputy mayors to help him in his duties. The City-County Council has 29 members. While this

may seem like an unwieldy number, the Council functions well. Four Council members are elected at-large, and one member is elected from each of the 25 districts.

Some offices were not affected by Unigov (see the single-asterisk item below the chart on page 00). To streamline the governmental structure in Indianapolis and Marion County, Unigov set up six major departments. Notice what departments are listed under each department heading on the chart. Now go back and look at the first two charts on county (page 00) and city (page 00) government. You can see what governmental functions have been consolidated to reduce overlapping.

Which chart is easier to follow? Although the duties listed in the first two charts are not shown in the Unigov chart, you should be able to easily identify who performs what service. Suppose you wanted to find out whether an old house or building in your neighborhood could be a famous landmark. What Unigov department would you go to for some information? Who would you contact if your bicycle was stolen? Where would you go to get a copy of your birth certificate? What if you wanted to get a social security card? Even though the Unigov chart does not show individual duties by department, you should be able to follow it more easily. It will help you understand basic governmental structures by seeing the full range of services provided.

Unigov consolidated 40 former county and city government agencies into six distinct departments. The immediate effect of Unigov was to considerably enlarge the governmental

district in both area and population. Indianapolis jumped from 86 square miles to nearly 400. The population count increased by 50%. Indianapolis rose in rank from the twenty-sixth to the eleventh largest city in the nation.

Some criticisms were directed toward the plan, however. A complaint was lodged that Unigov effectively diluted (weakened) the black voter strength in Marion County. Those living in suburbs feared an increase in taxes. Some people thought they would be forced to pay for services they didn't want.

At one time, there were 58 separate agencies with the power to levy taxes. This number has been greatly reduced. How do you stand on Unigov, considering the facts you've read and after comparing the charts on governmental structures?

Unit VI
Chapter 3 - INDIANA AND THE NATION

National events often overlap with events happening at the state level. In this chapter national-state connections are viewed through the political careers of nationally-known Hoosier leaders. We'll focus especially on the minority rights movements and the issue of using federal money to support local programs.

Section 1 - Indiana's Nationally Known Leaders

- For what reasons are some recent Hoosier leaders nationally known?
- What are these leaders' ideas and accomplishments?

The 1950's was a time of Republican leadership in Indiana. Republicans controlled state government most of the time, and our representatives in the U.S. Congress were Republican. The 1960's changed all that. Joining Democratic Governor Matt Welsh and U.S. Senator Vance Hartke was another Democrat, U.S. Senator Birch Bayh. In three elections (1958, 1960, 1962) Hoosier voters had replaced three statewide Republican leaders. Welsh, Hartke, and Bayh gave a different picture of Indiana than Handley, Jenner, and Capehart.

Two Indiana Senators

Birch Bayh, from Terre Haute, was a surprise winner over

Senator Homer Capehart in the 1962 election. A radio jingle helped Hoosier voters learn his name. Based on the tune of "Hey, Look Me Over" from the popular Broadway musical and movie, The Unsinkable Molly Brown, it went like this:

"Hey, look him over!
He's your kind of guy.
His first name is Birch.
And his last name is Bayh.
Candidate for Senator
Of our Hoosier state.
For Indiana he will do more
Than anyone has done before.

So, hey, look him over!
He's your kind of guy.
Send him to Washington;
On Bayh you can rely.
In November, remember him at the polls--
His name you can't pass Bayh;
Indiana's own Birch Bayh!"

New political methods seemed to match the youthful appearance of this Indiana Senator when he went to Washington in 1963. At age 34 he was the youngest senator elected from Indiana. By then he had already served eight years in the Indiana General Assembly and two years as House Speaker. A lot more would be heard from this young man.

Much can be said about the accomplishments of Senator Bayh. Regardless of opinions about his voting record, he is given credit for directing U.S. Constitutional amendments through the U.S. Congress. During his first year in office, Bayh became chairperson of the Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee. His work led to the 25th Amendment (the Presidential Succession Amendment) and the 26th Amendment (lowering the voting age to 18). He pushed the Equal Rights Amend-

ment through Congress and worked hard for changing the Electoral College system of choosing the President.

Another example of Senator Bayh's representation of Indiana was his "yes" vote on the Panama Canal treaties. His vote helped to pass the treaties in a close contest. Even though he knew it might be unpopular back home, the Indiana Senator chose to support President Carter. Bayh argued that the need for improved relations with Latin American nations meant we should gradually transfer control of the Panama Canal to Panama.

Indiana's vote on the Panama Canal treaties in the Senate was divided. Senator Richard Lugar (R) of Indianapolis, who had replaced Vance Hartke after a 1976 election victory, opposed the treaty. The questions of national military policy and the loss of an American investment were often raised in the debate. Senator Lugar voted "no." Some feel that on this issue he was closer to Hoosier views than Senator Bayh.

Senator Lugar's prior political experiences as Mayor of Indianapolis (see page 00 for a discussion of his achievements) and his stand on economic issues gave him national attention also. His views on balancing the budget were close enough to Ronald Reagan's ideas that Lugar's name was often mentioned in 1980 as a possible vice-presidential nominee. Reagan and Lugar had also agreed on the Panama Canal treaties. Even though a Ronald Reagan/Richard Lugar ticket did not happen at the July, 1980 Republican Convention in Detroit, it

was likely that this Indiana Senator would continue to be nationally prominent in the 1980's.

Mayor Richard Hatcher

Like Richard Lugar, the first national information about Richard Hatcher was as Mayor of a major Indiana city. First running for the office in 1967, Mayor Richard Hatcher continues to lead Gary into the 1980's. His success in that first election not only made him Indiana's first black mayor, but also the first black mayor in a northern U.S. city.

Hatcher took office at a time when the national civil rights movement was beginning to lose steam. The conflict in Viet Nam, urban riots, followed by the assassinations of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Senator Robert Kennedy in 1968 caused many Americans to question the future. Gary's peaceful transition in power was a significant ray of hope.

Mayor Hatcher had a lawyer's background and active service on the Gary City Council. He had supported open (no discrimination) housing and generally wanted to see the quality of life improve for Gary residents. Once in office, he actively sought federal funds to deal with problems of urban poverty. This invitation of U.S. funds for an Indiana city, if once frowned upon in some communities, is now common around the state (see discussion of revenue sharing on page 00).

Richard Hatcher's election and service as Mayor had undoubtedly opened the door for many minority and women mayors through the state and nation. His direct approach to

problems of race relations and poverty are also models to follow. His service within Indiana has made a national impact.

- Do current trends favor Democrats or Republicans in Indiana? Which party's leaders hold the positions of U.S. Senator and Governor?

- Discuss the contributions of Birch Bayh, Richard Lugar and Richard Hatcher. In what ways have they served the state of Indiana? In what ways have they served the nation?

- How are discrimination cases handled in Indiana?
- What do Hoosiers think about ERA?

Like the rest of the country, the 1960's and '70's were periods when the rights of minorities were expanded in Indiana. The election of Gary's Mayor Hatcher symbolized this trend. Numerous women mayors have also been elected around the state. Another sign of recent progress has been efforts to end discrimination against minorities and women in general.

Civil Rights Commissions

Local agencies responsible for civil rights enforcement began to operate in the 1960's. The 1964 Civil Rights Act expanded Indiana's earlier efforts in civil rights. Local civil rights commissions often enforce state laws and local ordinances in addition to national ones. The goals are the same--ending discrimination on the job, in housing and in public places. Even apartment houses and businesses too small for national regulation are covered in many Indiana cities. Here's how a local discrimination case works.

A local civil rights or human relations commission official listens to discrimination complaints and sends out investigators if the case appears to be a violation. An attempt is made to settle the situation without legal action.

If such a settlement is impossible, the two sides present their views in a hearing, or open discussion of the problem. The commissioners, appointed by the mayor and approved by the city council, may then dismiss the complaint or take legal action in the form of fines and other settlements. A commission decision may be challenged in court.

No longer should a person in Indiana be denied a job promotion, a place to live, or other individual rights because of race, sex, or nationality. Discrimination against the aged and handicapped is also a violation of the law.

ERA: 1972-1980

National progress on minority rights led to similar attention to the status of American women. The Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) was passed by the U.S. Congress in 1972. This proposal states:

> "Section 1. Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.
>
> Section 2. Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article."

As we saw, Indiana's Senator Birch Bayh led the efforts on this amendment in the U.S. Senate. Finally, after several decades of trying, women's rights leaders had been successful. Or had they?

What had been a major controversy at the national level now moved to a series of battles from state to state. By

1980, 35 states including Indiana had approved the ERA amendment. Prospects for ratification by the necessary 3/4ths of the states, or 38, appeared dim in summer, 1980. Illinois refused to pass the amendment, and the national platform of the Republican Party withdrew support for ERA.

In 1980 Birch Bayh, a backer of the ERA, ran for re-election and lost. His opponent, former 4th District Indiana Congressman Dan Quayle, joined fellow Republican Senator Richard Lugar in the U.S. Senate in January, 1981. Senator Quayle and President Ronald Reagan had done well in Indiana the previous November, running on the Republican platform. While ERA was not the only issue, it was one of the most emotional.

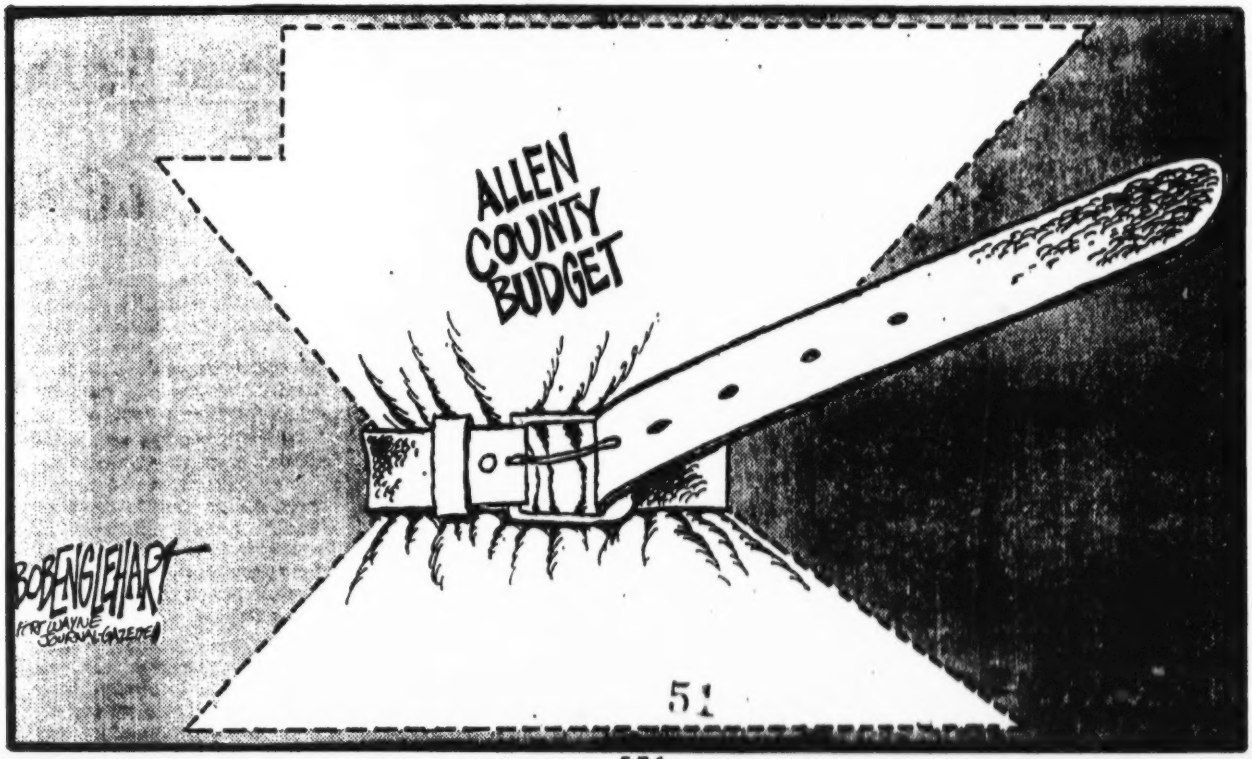
The strong 1980 Republican showing in Indiana was part of a national political shift. Senator Quayle took office in 1981 with a Republican majority in the U.S. Senate, increased Republican membership in the U.S. House of Representatives, and Republican President Reagan in the White House.

- Why are women included in laws and enforcement of laws involving minorities?
- Did Indiana voters support the Republican Party's national stand against ERA in 1980?
- What other issues were important in the 1980 election?
- How are these issues being approached today?

Unit VI
Chapter 3
Section 3 - Revenue Sharing and Other Issues

- What is revenue sharing?
- What attitudes are typical of Hoosiers?

Although they may have bitter arguments about many issues, Hoosier political leaders generally agree on most economic questions. Both Republicans and Democrats work for balanced budgets and low taxes, compared to most nearby states. Both parties believe in encouraging a healthy business climate. Although the dispute over federal aid in the late 1940's pitted Hoosier Republicans against Democrats, acceptance of federal aid has been more typical. In recent years, more effort has been made to get more federal aid for Indiana. Many candidates campaign on the idea of "getting our fair share" of the taxes that Indiana sends to Washington.



Revenue Sharing

Recently, the most common method of sending federal aid has been through revenue sharing. This means returning tax money collected by the national government to state and local governments. The national government has some control over how and where the money is spent. To avoid criticism about national leaders telling state and local governments how to use the money, there is also quite a bit of local control over how the money is used.

As the national economy weakened in the late 1970's and into the 1980's, requests for federal revenue sharing dollars far exceeded the available money. For example, in March, 1980 Fort Wayne requested 6 million dollars but received only about 2 million.

Revenue sharing requests may come from neighborhood associations, city and county governments, foundations, and others who want construction projects done or equipment purchased. The requests are submitted to the city council and, at other times, to the county commissioners. Public discussions are held, and the requests are narrowed to fit the money available.

Imagine that you are considering the requests from community groups and agencies who wish to divide the revenue sharing money. In this exercise, you must either completely honor a request or completely deny it. In actual practice, a city council may decide to grant part of an agency's request.

On a separate piece of paper, list the things that you

feel are needed the most in your community. List about five to ten items such as additional street lights, storm sewers, a new park, better streets, added park equipment, or snow-removal equipment. You may also request services such as additional juvenile officers or free mini-bus transportation for older citizens.

Discuss your list in small groups. Each group should develop a list of ten needed items or services. Then divide these ten into two groups: high priority (most needed) and low priority (less necessary). Briefly explain individually or in small groups your views of each item on paper.

Now, select representatives to speak in favor of the items you want. Also select a separate group to serve on the city council (5-9 members according to the size of your city) or as county commissioners (3 members). In Indianapolis, the Unigov plan has 29 members on a city-county council that could be represented by all class members not serving as group representatives.

Each group's representative should present the top 3 items on their list. A minute or so presentation may be followed by questions from the council or commission members. Respect each other's ideas and be sure everyone is heard.

Then, the group role-playing the council or commissioners makes their decisions. They may select only five total programs or projects to support. Once the decisions are made, discuss which needed items had to be left out. Do you think citizens in your city or county would support increased local taxes to pay for these items?

Are Hoosiers Conservative?

For years, most national politicians and people around the nation have said that Indiana is a "conservative state." They sometimes laugh and say that Indiana is usually about ten years behind the rest of the country. Indiana's reputation is partly deserved. It is one of the only states in this part of the country with a balanced budget--meaning that state government doesn't spend more money than it collects from taxes. It is one of the only states in the north to have state school textbook adoption, usually considered a "conservative" policy. There has also been resistance to accepting federal aid for some programs.

Yet, in some ways, Indiana is way ahead of other states. Remember the chapters about the 1851 Constitution? The Constitution authors deliberately wrote the balanced budget part because of the economic problems of the 1830's. Today, when many states are deeply in debt, Indiana has a budget surplus. Indiana was one of the first states to give tax breaks to people installing solar energy devices on their homes. The Indiana Legislature ratified the Equal Rights Amendment for women while many other states have refused to do so.

Perhaps a better way to describe Hoosier political attitudes would be "pragmatic." This means practical. If a policy or program works, then Indiana voters will probably accept it. Hoosiers do seem to be cautious about federal aid, especially if there are controls on the way the money is spent. Indiana's pride in having a balanced budget is not always shared by those who would like greater funding for

governmental services. Nevertheless, the trend toward balancing spending and available money fits Hoosier traditions.

- Discuss further what you believe to be typical Hoosier attitudes.
- How do these attitudes vary on different issues?
- What different attitudes exist among class members concerning the use of revenue sharing?

Chapter Checkpoint

I. Terms and Concepts to Review:

1. representation
2. direct election
3. prominent
4. civil rights
5. open housing
6. symbolized
7. discrimination
8. hearing
9. ratification
10. revenue sharing

II. Applications:

1. Compare and contrast the careers of Birch Bayh, Richard Hatcher, and Richard Lugar regarding:

   (a) public offices and experience
   (b) stand on issues
   (c) national contributions
   (d) present office or private job (if known)

2. Discuss examples and reasons why Indiana is considered a training ground for vice-presidents.

3. List ways and give examples of how you may make your ideas known to governmental officials. Use the revenue sharing process as an example.

Unit VI
Chapter 4 - INDIANA AND THE WORLD
Section 1 - Indiana's Links to the World

No state exists in isolation. Every state is both affected by the nation and is an effect on the nation. Likewise, each state is affected by and has an effect on other nations and regions of the world. Indiana is no exception. Despite the fact that Indiana is not a coastal state, the people of Indiana trade and interact with people, businesses and governments the world over.

A very quick look at the State of Indiana reveals some of the many indicators of our ties to the rest of the world.

A glance at an Indiana map shows dozens of Hoosier cities, towns and counties with names originating in or referring to other parts of the world. Cities and towns like Warsaw, Mexico, Angola, Hindustan, Palestine and Perth immediately demonstrate links to every continent.

Our schools, particularly our colleges and universities, educate people from all over the world. A look at the enrollment figures for a typical year at Indiand University in Bloomington shows a student population representing every state in the nation and over 100 foreign countries.

The United States Department of State issues an average of over 5,000 new passports each year just to citizens of Indiana, so that they may visit other nations.

Add to this all of the products in our homes that come from foreign nations and all the products made in Indiana

that are sold overseas, and Indiana's links to the rest of the world begin to appear in nearly every part of our lives.

This Chapter will focus on one particular area of Indiana's links with the world--that of world trade.

To be fair, we need to realize first that trade with other nations is not seen as an entirely good activity by many people. Let's look briefly at some of the arguments for and against participation in international trade. The chart below identifies arguments used by both supporters and opponents of our involvement in world trade.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

FOR	AGAINST
1. Provides us with products otherwise unavailable in this nation.	1. May make us dependent on other nations for vital goods and services.
2. Provides jobs for workers who produce goods for export.	2. May cause some workers to lose their jobs if we buy foreign-made goods.
3. Allows us to specialize in producing the kinds of goods we can produce most efficiently.	3. Makes it difficult for new industries to compete with overseas firms who produce goods more inexpensively.
4. Allows us to use natural resources more immediately available than our own.	4. Discourages us from developing our own natural resources due to higher costs.

- Can you think of other reasons why we should or should not participate in trade with other nations?

Unit VI
Chapter 4
Section 2 - Indiana's Strength as a Trading Partner

For a state to trade effectively in the world market, it must have a good economic base from which to operate. Indiana has a large and diverse industrial and agricultural base to its economy. As a result, Indiana ranks eighth among the 50 states in total manufactured and agricultural exports.

When we say that Indiana's economy is diverse, we mean that it has many different parts. This is a healthy sign, because it means that if one industry experiences difficulty, the other parts of the economy may be able to continue productively until the strained industry recovers.

Indiana's industrial base is both strong and varied. Once the current steel industry expansion in the northern part of the state is complete, Indiana will have the largest single concentration of steel production power in the world.

Indiana's mineral resources are also great. Indiana ranks seventh in the nation in coal production with enormous reserves yet to be mined. In addition, nearly two-thirds of the nation's building stone is quarried in Indiana.

Hoosier industries lead the nation in the production of mobile homes and recreation vehicles, wood office furniture, pistons and piston rings, phonograph records, storage batteries, centrifugal fans, magnetic wire, natural glycerin and caskets.

Not only is Indiana's industrial power great, but the

state's agricultural production is also a major factor in Indiana's role in international trade. While only 38th in land area, Indiana ranks eighth in the nation in agricultural production.

Indiana is one of the top three states in the nation in the production of corn, soybeans and popcorn, as well as in income from hog raising. It leads the nation in the yield per acre of corn for grain, soybeans for beans, and winter wheat, oats, sorghum and hay.

Indiana plays an important part in the agricultural trade of the United States, supplying nearly five percent of the total agricultural exports of the nation.

In addition to having a strong economic base to work from, a state must have good transportation facilities if it is going to trade successfully. Indiana definitely qualifies in that category because of its vast network of highways and railroads, an international airport, and three free trade areas--two on the Ohio River in the south, and one on Lake Michigan in the north. All of these contribute to the efficient movement of goods and people in and out of and through the State of Indiana.

With Indiana's strong industrial and agricultural base and its network of transportation resources, Indiana has become a major partner in the international trading market. In 1978, nearly three billion dollars worth of goods left Indiana for export overseas, with about half of that amount being agricultural products.

Sixty wholly foreign-owned companies were then located in Indiana, and many other business firms in Indiana have significant amounts of foreign investment supporting them. In cities like Indianapolis, Anderson, South Bend, and Fort Wayne, the export industry provides jobs for approximately ten percent of the city's workers.

All of this serves to further strengthen Indiana's economic base and increase our state's role in the world community.

Unit VI
Chapter 4
Section 3 - Indiana's Efforts to Increase Its World Trade

If a state is to take part in world trade profitably, it must take an active role in seeking out markets and locating producers of needed raw materials. In Indiana, the state government has done just that, by directing the efforts of the Lieutenant Governor and the Department of Commerce in that direction and by establishing three free trade areas within the state.

Indiana's Constitution gives the Lieutenant Governor only one duty--that of presiding over the State Senate. The State's legislature, the General Assembly, however, has given him two other equally important duties. He is Indiana's Commissioner of Agriculture, and he directs the Department of Commerce.

The Department of Commerce plays a very important part in determining what role Indiana will play in the arena of international trade. Commerce is the buying and selling of goods between individuals, businesses or nations. One of the major tasks of the Lieutenant Governor and the Department of Commerce is to increase the amount of profitable interstate and international trade conducted by Indiana businesses and industries.

The Industrial Development Division of the Department of Commerce tries to get new businesses and industries to locate their new plants or offices in this state or expand existing

facilities here, thus providing more jobs for Hoosiers. To do this, it keeps a computerized file of available locations and buildings and provides helpful information to any business thinking of locating a plant or a store in Indiana. This operation is competing with similar agencies in other states, so its success or failure affects many people's decisions as to where they will live and earn their living.

The International Trade Division of the Commerce Department works to promote the overseas sale of Indiana products. A product shipped to another country for sale is called an export. Obviously, the more Indiana exports, the more jobs are created for Indiana workers. In 1978, Indiana products were being exported to 48 countries around the world, and the number had been growing throughout the seventies. This same division of the Department of Commerce tries to attract overseas investments in Indiana enterprises, again to help create jobs. Much of this agency's work involves helping Indiana business executives get in touch with executives in other nations.

In addition to these activities, a third division, the Tourism Development Division, promotes tourism in Indiana. As people have more and more time for recreation and leisure activities, tourism and travel take on increased importance in people's lives. This agency tries to encourage local businesses and communities to promote their own tourist and vacation attractions and advertises to attract people from around the state, the nation, and the world to visit Indiana in their personal travels.

Each of these activities is an attempt to attract business and create new jobs in Indiana. New jobs mean additional taxes paid to the state to pay for services provided to citizens. All of these services are provided to Hoosiers by agencies directed by the Lieutenant Governor's office.

In addition to creating the Department of Commerce, the General Assembly has worked to establish three Indiana ports as a way to take advantage of the water transportation system accessible from Indiana.

The deep water port at Burns Waterway Harbor on Lake Michigan offers service to many countries. In 1978 Indiana shipped more goods to Canada than to any other nation in the world, and much of that trade passed through the Burns Harbor facility. The port is designed to handle 31 of the largest ships using the St. Lawrence Seaway, and uses some of the most modern equipment available for loading and unloading cargo. As a result of the size of the Burns Waterway Harbor and the efficiency of the equipment used there, the harbor experienced tremendous growth in the later 1970's.

The Southwind Maritime Center, on the Ohio River near Mount Vernon, handles import and export trans-shipments to ports at the mouth of the Mississippi River as well as to locations along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

The Clark Maritime Center at Jeffersonville, across the Ohio River from Louisville, Kentucky, provides facilities for the storage of bulk and liquid cargo and has additional land available for nearby industrial development.

These two facilities on the Ohio River are two of the most modern ports on the entire Ohio-Mississippi River system, a system which already handles more shipping activity than the Panama Canal.

Each of these facilities--the Burns Waterway Harbor, and the Southwind and Clark Maritime Centers--are designated as free trade areas. Many products that are made in other nations are taxed when they come into this country. The tax is known as a tariff. If a nation ships a product to a free trade area, however, no tax is paid until the product is sold. For example, if products are shipped to the Southwinds Maritine Center, assembled there, and then shipped to another nation for final sale, the only tariff paid is that of the nation in which the assembled product is sold. As a result, jobs have been created for the Indiana residents who loaded and unloaded the products as well as the people who assembled them at the Maritime Center. Without the free trade area, these jobs would be performed in other nations. Having free trade areas in the state, then, provides jobs in a local community by excluding the product from taxation in this country or at least delaying the payment of those taxes.

Unit VI
Chapter 4
Section 4 - Indiana's International Trade Specialists

As we have stated earlier, for a state to compete successfully in the international trading market, it must actively seek out both buyers and sellers in other nations. An additional service provided through the Department of Commerce to help with this task is the use of international trade specialists in Indiana's overseas direct offices.

Employees in the overseas direct offices seek out markets for export sales to assist Indiana's business and industrial residents. Commercial representatives for the State of Indiana have been established in Paris, France and Rotterdam, Netherlands. These offices serve Indiana-based firms and assist them in dealing with Western Europe and North Africa. In addition, to serve Latin America, Indiana has commercial representatives in Caracas, Venezuela and Bogota, Colombia.

These representatives seek out trade and investment leads from government officials and business representatives in other nations. In addition, they also seek out distributors for Indiana manufacturers and joint venture opportunities for Hoosier businesses, as well as promoting Indiana's port system and free trade areas.

Indiana has made a commitment to increase its share of the growing opportunities in the area of international trade. The state is currently in the top ten states in the nation in

exporting, and its export figures are steadily increasing.

Despite the growth, less than ten percent of Indiana manufacturers are involved in international trade. Most of those who do trade overseas use the services of an export management company which acts as the export department of that company. In addition to having a thorough knowledge of the mechanics of exporting, the export management company has a background knowledge of the culture of each nation and how to properly conduct business in that nation. Nearly 40 export management companies currently operate out of Indiana, serving businesses throughout the Midwest.

These exporting activities are additional evidence of Indiana's active support and promotion of international trade, and Indiana's increasing role in the world community.

Chapter Checkpoint

1. Terms and Concepts for Review:

exports	Department of Commerce
imports	international trade specialists
free trade areas	

2. Application:

(a) Explain how a Japanese shipment of radio parts to the Indiana free trade area at the Clark Maritime Center and assembled there for sale in Louisville benefits Indiana's economy and the Japanese company.

(b) How is Indiana trying to increase its international trade? Is the Department of Commerce more interested in Indiana's exports or imports into the state?

EPILOGUE - ISSUES FOR THE FUTURE

In this book, you have read about Indiana's growth from a sparsely-settled wilderness to a leading industrial and agricultural state. You have seen the nickname "Hoosier" change from a good reason for shooting someone to a badge of pride and accomplishment. All of this has happened in less than 200 years--hardly a minute on the "time clock" of history. But what about the future? What will Hoosiers do for a living in the year 2000 A.D.? How will our land be used? What will living in Indiana's cities, towns and farms be like? Of course, no one can completely answer these questions. But we can identify several issues that are so important that they will help determine Indiana's future. Some are related to national issues and involve other states. All of them are connected to each other and probably cannot be considered alone. As you read about them, think about your own opinions. What do you think Hoosiers and our government, business, and other leaders should do? Ask your parents and grandparents about these issues. Most of them faced similar choices when they were growing up. More important, what do you and your friends think? The future of the Hoosier state and its citizens really does belong to you.

Issue 1. POPULATION SHIFTS: THE SUN BELT VS. THE FROST BELT

A major shift in population is taking place in the United States. Thousands of citizens are leaving the older industrial states of New England, the Middle Atlantic and the Midwestern states and are moving to the Sun Belt--states like Florida, Texas, Arizona and California. Some

are leaving to retire in a better climate. Most are leaving to find better job opportunities. Many major companies are moving manufacturing plants and offices to Atlanta, Houston or Phoenix.

In the 1980 census, Indiana gained population but not nearly as much as states in the South and Southwest. This means that Indiana lost one representative in the U.S. Congress--we dropped from eleven representatives to ten.

Population shifts are also occurring within Indiana. Although major cities like Evansville, Fort Wayne and Gary are growing slowly or are losing population, the areas around cities are still growing rapidly. Most of these people are moving from Indiana's small towns. And much of the land being used for new housing and new shopping areas was once the state's most productive farmland. And, as you know, agriculture is one of Indiana's biggest and most profitable "industries."

Questions

1. Should state government try to encourage Hoosiers to stay in Indiana instead of moving to the Sun Belt? How could this be done?
2. Should Indiana try and preserve farmland near major cities? Could inner-city areas be rebuilt and renewed so that population growth could take place there?

Issue 2. A CHANGING ECONOMY

This issue is closely related to Issue 1. The American economy is changing rapidly. Most of the growth is occurring in industries like computers, micro-chips, communication and health services. These industries

are located in the Sun Belt states. Heavy manufacturing industries, like Gary's steel mills or the automobile parts plants of Kokomo and Anderson, are declining. New automated steel and automobile factories are being built in Kansas, California and even our neighbor, Ohio. As these plants are built, Hoosier jobs move to these states.

Questions

1. What could be done to encourage some of the newer high-technology industries to build factories and offices in Indiana?
2. What could be done to bring Indiana's older factories up-to-date?
3. Is there a chance for cooperative efforts between business, labor unions and state government to improve Indiana's economy? What are some possible projects or programs?

Issue 3. EDUCATION

Indiana has one of the lowest high school to college student ratios in the nation. This means that fewer Indiana high school graduates go on to any type of further education--vocational or college. As a result, Indiana does not produce enough workers trained in computers, satellite communications and other new fields. This is one barrier to economic growth because companies don't want to build in states where the work force doesn't have appropriate training.

Like many states, Indiana is having trouble financing its elementary and secondary schools and its state-supported colleges. But without good

schools, Hoosiers cannot meet the challenges of a future which demands highly-trained citizens.

Questions

1. Should Indiana provide more money to improve technical and vocational education? Should these improvements be part of the high school program or in vocational training schools like the Ivy Tech programs?
2. What can be done to help Indiana public schools improve their programs? Will the "tax freeze" on property taxes have to be changed so that schools can receive more money? Would Hoosiers support a tax increase?

Issue 4. NATIONAL RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Indiana has a wealth of national resources including forests, oil, and coal. The demand for our coal is increasing as the world's oil supply declines. Yet, many people worry about the damage to Indiana's landscape caused by extensive strip-mining. Also, Indiana's coal has a high sulfur content which results in a great deal of air pollution. This pollution can be eliminated, but at a high cost. Some people argue that regulations on strip-mining and industries using coal should be changed to encourage more coal production and create factory jobs. Others disagree and warn about polluted air and damaged land.

Hoosiers also have to decide about nuclear power plants. Are they too dangerous...or are they the best way to produce necessary electricity?

Another resource is our farmland. Not only is it being used for shopping centers and new homes, but heavy use of fertilizers and tilling

methods may be damaging Indiana's fertile soil. Agricultural experts are worried about millions of tons of topsoil that is blown away each year and about the fertilizer "run-off" that causes lakes and rivers to fill up with plant growth.

Questions

1. Should strip coal mining standards be relaxed to encourage more coal production or should coal companies be required to restore the land to its original state?
2. Should Indiana build more nuclear power plants?
3. What other sources of electric power are available? Can solar energy work in Indiana?
4. What can be done about topsoil loss due to wind and erosion? Can "low till" methods of farming and reduced use of pesticides and herbicides work effectively? Or, would crop yields be reduced so much that farmers would go broke?

Issues 5, and 6, and 7

We deliberately put the question mark there for you and your classmates. What other issues do you see facing the Hoosier state and its citizens? What other questions must be answered by the state government leaders in business, education and religion? Take some time to discuss these issues in class and at home.

Hoosier history and government has been exciting. We can be proud of Indiana's accomplishments in literature, government, religion, business,

and education. There are some parts of our story that we might wish to change--like the support for the Ku Klux Klan in earlier years. But every state and all people make mistakes. Hoosiers are no different. But Indiana's history and government tell a story of hard work, achievement, national loyalty and pride in our state. Today, the word "Hoosier" represents all of these things. But most of all, it means people--you and all the Hoosiers who have come before you and will live after you. You and them...and those of us that wrote this book--we're all Hoosiers and proud of it.